

# New German Cabinet Led By Mueller

Portfolios of Labor and Economics Also Held by Socialists; Cuno Refuses That of Finance

Lenine Officers Command Revolt

Krupp Munition Plant at Essen Reported To Be Operated by the Rebels

BERLIN, March 27. (By The Associated Press).—Formation of a new Cabinet for Germany, with Herr Müller as Premier and Foreign Secretary, was announced to-day. The Minister of Labor is Herr Schickel, a Socialist, as is the Premier. The Minister of Economics is Herr Schmidt, also a Socialist.

The other ministers are: Minister of Transport, Dr. Bell. Minister without portfolio, Dr. Eduard David (Socialist). Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior, Herr Kricheldorf (Socialist). Minister of Defense, Herr Gessler (Socialist). Minister of Justice, Herr Plunck (Socialist). Minister of Finance, Gustav Bauer (Socialist). Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Johann Giesberts (Centrist). Minister of Food, Herr Hermes (Centrist). Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Wirth (Centrist).

The portfolios for reconstruction has not yet been filled. It will be allotted to a Democrat.

Centrist Leader Heads Treasury

Dr. Wirth was formerly Minister of Finance in the Baden government and a member of the Baden Diet. He is one of the leaders of the Centrist party in South Germany.

He is a member of the old Reichstag. He is a Hamburg attorney and assisted Matthias Erzberger in drafting taxation measures during the Weimar republic.

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# German Workers Offer a Truce

DUSSELDORF, March 27.—The executive committee announces that the workmen's conference has sent a message to Berlin proposing that the fighting throughout Germany should be discontinued, the workmen, however, retaining their arms. It is suggested that both sides withdraw, leaving a neutral zone. An agreement has not yet been concluded.

# Fall of Bauer Held Triumph Of Radicalism

Mueller Enabled to Force Cabinet Reorganization in Interest of "Left," as Result of Kapp Fiasco

By William C. Dreher

Special Cable to The Tribune

BERLIN, March 27.—The overthrow of Premier Bauer and the establishment of a new government by Herr Müller sets a new example in national politics, for the change was forced by an extra-constitutional body, the labor unions.

The whole situation can only be regarded as a decided move toward the Left as a result of the Kapp fiasco. Mueller from the beginning has insisted upon the complete reorganization of the Cabinet and the establishment of a pronounced Republican ministry with the slogan, "War to the knife against the parties of the Right."

President Ebert had this in mind when he asked Carl Legien, head of the national organization of labor unions, who in the last week has been the chief exponent of the demands of the radicals, to form a new Cabinet. Legien declined.

Independent Alliance Urged

"Vorwaerts" in an extremely radical tone to-day urgently invites the Independents to join the Majority Socialists in the new government, and adds that the more radical the government is, the better pleased the newspaper would be.

The reconstruction of the Socialist wing of the Prussian Ministry is also proceeding with an admitted trend toward "sharp radicalism." Moderates like Hirsch, Suedekum and Heine have been eliminated and displaced by more radical men, such as Franz Krueger, who although only thirty-three years old, has been made Minister of the Interior.

It is not now certain whether the Democrats will remain in the Federal and Prussian cabinets. They repudiated an arrangement with labor which would concede to the unions the right to veto cabinet appointments, as unconstitutional and it is highly probable that they will withdraw from both cabinets.

Soviet System Threatened

Leaders of all the parties realize that this is a grave constitutional crisis, and that a pact with the labor unions would mean the first step toward the introduction of the soviet system. Nevertheless, the "Vossische Zeitung," which is Democratic, advocates flatly the surrender to the unions. It argues that government to-day is no longer possible without the cooperation of the workers, and that the refusal of the workers to work with them would spell the ruin of the country. The newspaper says that if the Müller Cabinet doesn't prove permanent it is possible that Legien then might undertake the task of forming a ministry.

# U.S. Asked to Join Mission to Russia

League of Nations Council Extends Invitation, Which Will Be Accepted

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

# 12 Big Guns Hidden By Germans

Allied Commission Finds 3,500 Field Pieces in Berlin District Alone, in Violation of the Treaty

Paris Is Fearful Of Great Coup

Believes Teuton Plan to Enter Rhine Is Scheme to Nullify Peace Terms

PARIS, March 27.—Three thousand five hundred three-inch field guns have been found by the inter-Allied Commission in the vicinity of Berlin alone, and altogether 12,000 of these guns have thus far been discovered throughout Germany, as well as 6,000 airplanes intact.

According to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the German army should now have only 204 three-inch guns and no airplanes whatsoever.

These discoveries and other information in possession of the French authorities have caused considerable skepticism here as to the reason given for the request of the Berlin government that it be permitted to send troops into the neutral and occupied zones.

The fact that the request came before the Germans had executed any material clause of the treaty, although the time limit has expired on some three score of its provisions, is declared in French official circles as laying the Germans open to suspicion of making another move in efforts to avoid the carrying out of the engagements they entered into at Versailles.

No War Material Destroyed

Particular significance is attached by the French to the discovery of the guns in view of the fact that the Germans in a communication to the Allied commission to which their execution of the treaty had been delivered, had stated that they had destroyed all war material.

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# Berlin Orders All Russians Arrested

BERLIN, March 27.—An extensive police raid was carried out in Berlin this morning, and all foreigners who had not reported themselves were arrested.

The "Freiheit" says that among those taken by the police are numerous Russians who have been detained in Alexander Barracks. An order, it is understood, has been issued for the arrest of all Russians in Berlin.

# French Deputies Uphold Cabinet By 518 to 70

Vote of Confidence Given Millerand Ministry After Sharp Debate on Government's Foreign Policy

PARIS, March 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day expressed its confidence in the government by a vote of 518 to 70. The vote followed the debate on interpellations on the government's foreign policy.

In his speech before the Chamber of Deputies expressing confidence in the government, Premier Millerand declared that France was not connected with any idea of militarism or imperialism. She would take up arms only to defend herself, he said. France, he asserted, had accepted many sacrifices during the four and a half years of war. She had acted to save herself and to assist in assuring the security of the world.

"But France would not be worthy of her deeds and her victory if she did anything to counteract the results of victory," the Premier continued. "It is her first duty to contribute with the aid of our Allies and the use of our own resources the world may be assured that France will fulfill all her duties and will make her rights respected."

During the discussion Deputy Bellet recalled that 125 American Protestant bishops had declared they never again would share Frenchman's hand if France continued to take the blood-stained hand of the Turk. He asserted that France could not leave the victims of the Turk under the domination of their persecutors.

Deputy Lenoir vehemently denounced King of Syria, as menacing the independence of populations of whom France was the traditional protector. He said these populations had been martyred by the Germans.

A letter from President Deschanel, the Deputy declared, had been found on a Maronite priest at Beirut and for this reason alone the priest was hanged. His last cry was "Vive France!" which the Deputy said was the haunting repeated, the Deputy added.

Former Premier Briand intervened with a short speech with regard to Syria. "If we were not in Syria and Cilicia, who would be there?" he asked. "These populations before the war begged Europe to relieve them from the Turkish yoke."

"If France victorious cannot free herself economically she will be defeated. To France, Cilicia means cotton and the means of survival in the right place as administrator under French control, but he has overplayed his role. Because he has overplayed his role, the French a difficult task has been created for Premier, which his good will and skill will solve. If human difficulties arise between the Allies, when the government chooses, it is not in Cilicia, it is not in England that will dishonor its signature."

Only One Provision Executed

The only provision, so far as France is concerned, that has been duly executed is that providing for the delivery of seeds for the spring planting, and this, it is admitted, however, that something has been done regarding some of the general provisions, such as reduction of the military schools.

Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from Northern France has been in progress since the armistice, but is far from being completed. An inventory of the material has been in progress, but no machines have been delivered and the emission of 100,000,000 francs francs, the proceeds of which are to be applied to reparations, has not yet been released.

The delivery of submarines has only been partly executed, while nothing has been done regarding the delivery of arms and munitions, demobilization of the naval forces.

German Plan Seen As Military Move

French Believe if Troops Are Permitted in Ruhr Area They Will Remain

# Another Sinn Feiner Shot In His Home

Baker of Thurles, Called to His Door at Day-break, Is Murdered by Masked Marauder

Sister of Victim Target of Slayers

British Press, Aroused by "Reign of Terror," Assails Government

By Frank Getty

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—Another murder was added to Ireland's tragic trial to-day. James McCarthy, a baker of Thurles, where the military recently got out of hand and shot up the town, was awakened early this morning, called to the door of his house and shot dead by a masked marauder. Several masked men, surrounding the house at the time of the murder, fired on the dead man's sister as she, in her night dress, ran for a physician and the police.

When the police arrived to view the body, a brother of the dead man refused them permission to enter the house and accused them of committing the murder.

From all reports, it is apparent that this latest outrage was committed by the same band or one similar to that implicated in the murder last week of Constable McCarthy, like McCarthy, was a Sinn Feiner of good standing in the community.

Sinn Fein Leader Arrested

Another blow at Sinn Fein was struck in the arrest to-day by the military and police of Laurence Ginnell, a member of Parliament of republican sympathies, who served a term in Dublin Prison in 1907 for contempt of court.

A Dublin coroner's jury investigating the murder yesterday of a local resident magistrate, who was dragged from a streetcar and shot, returned a formal verdict to-day that death was caused by a bullet fired from a revolver. The jury also returned a verdict of investigation of suspected Sinn Fein hiding places where the murderers might be concealed and the presence of several scores of imported detectives was maintained for a week, the persons have been implicated in the crime, although it was committed by daylight and there were several witnesses.

Planned With Deliberation

It is believed that these affairs, which are so deliberately and coolly planned and carried out, are the work of men regularly employed in various businesses, who merely take a few hours' leave when a conspiracy is being put into execution and then quietly return after the crime to their jobs. In this way, it is pointed out, the criminals avoid the traditional detection, in that, whereas, if the gang were forced to hide somewhere near Dublin they would be discovered soon.

Government Policy Attacked

The "Morning Post" to-day in an editorial bitterly attacks the government for its mismanagement of the Irish situation. It says:

The British government must either grant Ireland complete independence or reconquer Ireland. It is justified in assuming that it does not intend to abandon the country to the rebels. Then it must deal with them, and the longer they are allowed to exist, the more blood will be shed. Either Viscount French (Irish Minister of Ireland) has sufficient military forces to suppress Sinn Fein and martial law or he hasn't. As the Secretary of State for War (Winston Churchill) stated recently, he is prepared to send reinforcements to Ireland, and the assumption is that Lord French is not the man to choose. Or he is fettered by orders from the government? In either case, Viscount French, having been charged with the duty of enforcing the law in Ireland, and having failed to discharge his duty, has no honorable alternative to resigning.

Upon the British government falls the responsibility for the present state of affairs in Ireland, and his majesty's subjects are daily paying with their lives the penalty for the inaction of the government. Does the government intend that it is to allow the rebels to protect life and property in Ireland? If that is the contention, there is only one answer: It must make way for another campaign of killing the primary office of government.

"Will the government maintain that an organized campaign of murder and outrage is the legitimate method of obtaining desired legislation? Direct (Continued on page fourteen)

# Hint of Strike In Pay Demand Of I. R. T. Men

Leader in Last Walk-Out Heads Delegation Asking La Guardia for His Help to "Improve Conditions"

While the men themselves would not admit it, Major F. H. La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, saw the veiled threat of another strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit lines in the attitude assumed by a delegation of employees who called on him yesterday to seek his assistance in "improving" their "working conditions." The delegation, headed by P. J. Connelly, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees, who directed the traction strike last summer, conferred with the aldermanic president as Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Hylan at Atlantic City.

When the men left they would not admit that the question of wages had been discussed, on the ground that conclusions which might be drawn in regard to the conference might put them in a bad light and renew the intimations that there was a conspiracy between the company and the employees.

La Guardia Answers Men

Major La Guardia, however, declared that there was at least a hint of a threat made by the men and issued a statement as a reply to the requests of the men.

"The wages concern the employees and the company only," said Major La Guardia. "You men are working for the company, and it is required to pay you a decent living wage. The city has absolutely nothing to do with your wages, but if the company is willing that the city should regulate your pay, then we will be in a position to give you a decent wage."

"But if the company believes it can use its men to coerce the city into doing something it is not ready to do, its officers have made as they have for long years, their biggest mistake. The day when the directors of public service corporations can take city and state authorities by the throat and demand that they do as they please, is a day when the city authorities will be in a position to give them a lesson."

"The company must run its own affairs, but if it is willing to let the city regulate the pay of every man, beginning with the present, the way I will do all in my power to take up the matter immediately and you can rest assured that the boys will get their increase."

Wage Question Delayed

There are approximately 15,000 employees of the company. Last August, when their demands for an increase in pay were only partly granted, they struck and for forty-eight hours not a train was run on the elevated or in the subway. The men had demanded an increase of 50 per cent and the company granted 25 per cent to them, which was to run until January 1 of next year, when they were to be considered for a further increase.

Following the strike last summer Mayor Hylan alleged that a conspiracy existed between the company officials and the employees to compel the city to grant increased fares. The mayor's charges were made the subject of an investigation by the Almiral extraordinary, which, after calling the Mayor and other city officials and officials of the company and brotherhood as witnesses, decided that there was no evidence sufficient to support the charges or to warrant indictments.

Disorders Follow Strike Convictions

Riot Threatened as Winnipeg Men Are Found Guilty of Conspiracy

WINNIPEG, Man., March 27.—Serious disorders, which for a time threatened to become a riot, marked the announcement to-day of a verdict convicting five leaders of the general strike here last May of seditious conspiracy. The crowd in the courtroom received the verdict with derisive cries, hisses and hoots, and when Justice Metcalfe ordered the courtroom cleared by a squad of constables the crowd voiced its disapproval with loud shouts.

One of the deputies was struck in the face by a man in the crowd and two constables attacked his assailant. After ten minutes the crowd was driven into the streets and the demonstration ceased.

The trouble began when it was mistakenly reported that the jury had found all defendants not guilty. The report brought a wild cheer from the crowd, and immediately Justice Metcalfe ordered the courtroom cleared. Then came an announcement of the verdict, guilty, and the spectators arose and vehemently shouted their objection, menacing the sheriff and his deputies.

Among those not identified as miners were John J. Haskins, E. C. Maurer, Joseph Purgosio, J. E. Robbins, C. C. Weitzell, A. A. Augustus and George W. Jones. Ohio miners operating in the province of Ontario, Canada, were also named. The defendants include James M. Armstrong, John O'Leary, Harry Fishwick, Charles Grace, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry and J. W. Spencer.

Among the Ohio operators are Michael Gallagher, W. H. Haskins, E. C. Maurer, Joseph Purgosio, J. E. Robbins, C. C. Weitzell, A. A. Augustus and George W. Jones. Ohio miners operating in the province of Ontario, Canada, were also named. The defendants include James M. Armstrong, John O'Leary, Harry Fishwick, Charles Grace, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry and J. W. Spencer.

# Secrecy Masks Profiteer Hunt

The "Flying Squadron" of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation which is hunting down profiteers throughout the United States arrived in New York yesterday and went to work behind an impenetrable veil of secrecy.

The members of the squadron go from shop to shop in the guise of purchasers and price wares. If these are indicative of more than 33-1-3 per cent profit arrests follow.

Already the squadron has visited Albany, Schenectady, Utica and Syracuse. Where it has its headquarters in this city or what its plans of operation are are secrets.

125 Men Named In Indictment In Coal Case

Thomas T. Brewster, Chairman of Operators' Committee, and Phil H. Penna, in List; 44 Arrests So Far

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The names of approximately 125 coal operators, miners or others connected with the coal industry in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania indicted recently by a special Federal grand jury here for alleged violations of the Lever act and conspiracy to defraud the Federal Coal Commission, were made public here to-night by Federal officials. The miners include John L. Lewis, international president; William Green, chief statistician; and Percy Tetlow, secretary-treasurer.

The operators include Thomas T. Brewster, of St. Louis, chairman of the operators' committee; Phil H. Penna, of Terre Haute, Ind., spokesman for the operators in conferences in Washington just preceding the strike of miners last fall, and F. S. Peabody, of Chicago, one of the leaders among the Illinois operators.

Of the fifty-five Indiana miners or operators indicted forty-four already have been indicted in New York City. The indictment contains eighteen counts, all of which charge conspiracy of some kind. One count sets out ten acts constituting violation of the Federal law.

The first four counts of the indictment charge general conspiracy to "limit the facilities for transporting, producing, supplying, storing and dealing in certain necessities, to wit, bituminous coal, by refusing to sell, mine, sell or deliver coal for storage purposes, by increasing and maintaining the price of coal, by calling and causing strikes among coal miners, and by closing down coal mines."

Counts five to nine of the indictment contain similar charges, but are based on the amendment to the Lever act passed October 22, 1919, and cover the period from the passage of the amendment until March 11, 1920, the date the indictment was returned.

Other counts take up under separate headings charges included in the general allegations in the early counts and the indictment includes charges of conspiracy to defraud the Federal Coal Commission. These include the strike order of October 16, signed by President Lewis and Secretary Green, of the United Mine Workers, concerning the strike, and a charge that from January to August, 1919, Indiana operators refused to sell coal and held coal for prices above that quoted on the New York C. & O. exchange.

The last seven of the ten overt acts specifically charge Indiana operators with closing down their mines, with excessive charges for coal and with employing what is known as the "check-off" system in mines. This system is one in which the operators deduct from the miners' pay the amount of dues owed the local unions and in turn pay the money to the union.

The Illinois operators named in the indictment include Rice Miller, C. M. McGovern, F. S. Peabody, J. E. Rutledge, E. C. Seales, Thomas T. Brewster, George B. Harrington, John Connelly and Walter S. Bogle. The Illinois operators include Frank Harrington, Harry Fishwick, Charles Grace, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry and J. W. Spencer.

Among the Ohio operators are Michael Gallagher, W. H. Haskins, E. C. Maurer, Joseph Purgosio, J. E. Robbins, C. C. Weitzell, A. A. Augustus and George W. Jones. Ohio miners operating in the province of Ontario, Canada, were also named. The defendants include James M. Armstrong, John O'Leary, Harry Fishwick, Charles Grace, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry and J. W. Spencer.

Among those not identified as miners were John J. Haskins, E. C. Maurer, Joseph Purgosio, J. E. Robbins, C. C. Weitzell, A. A. Augustus and George W. Jones. Ohio miners operating in the province of Ontario, Canada, were also named. The defendants include James M. Armstrong, John O'Leary, Harry Fishwick, Charles Grace, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry and J. W. Spencer.

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# Cuvillier to Ask Investigation of Police, Failure to Remove Snow and Alleged Gambling

Republicans Had Planned a Probe

Assembly in Favor of Action; Opposition Is Expected in the Senate

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, March 27.—A legislative inquiry into the administration of New York City may be ordered as a result of the controversy between Police Inspector Dominick Henry and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, Democrat, of New York, announced this afternoon that he would introduce a resolution Monday night calling for such an investigation. There seems to be little doubt here to-night that it will pass the Assembly, although it might meet with difficulties in the Senate.

Republicans Planned Action

Republicans in the Legislature, because of the extraordinary grand jury tangle, had seriously talked of a New York City inquiry, and it had been expected that just before the end of the present session a resolution would be adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to conduct an investigation of New York during the coming summer. The Republicans may jump at the opportunity of containing their resolution. As Cuvillier is a New York Democrat, the members of that party from the city could not vote against the resolution of starting a further investigation into their affairs for political reasons.

Cuvillier, in announcing his resolution, declared that there is every reason to believe that the New York City administration is "inefficient and apparently corrupt." His resolution would include an apparent investigation of the grand jury storm found the side streets of Harlem still knee deep in snow, covered with ashes and garbage. Certainly in thirty days somebody should have made some effort to remove this mess.

City Conditions Assailed

"I am ashamed to be a Democrat if being a Democrat means subservency to the inefficient and apparently corrupt administration in New York City," said Mr. Cuvillier. "Last week I went down to New York City, and one month after the grand jury storm found the side streets of Harlem still knee deep in snow, covered with ashes and garbage. Certainly in thirty days somebody should have made some effort to remove this mess."

Mr. Cuvillier in explaining the need of a legislative investigation said that some of the powers of the extraordinary grand jury now investigating the charges and counter charges of Inspector Henry and Mr. Smith indicated a deplorable condition of affairs not known in New York City since the Lexow investigation twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Cuvillier recalled the statement that there are 14,000 disorderly flats in New York City, which the housing report of the Reconstruction Commission estimates that there are 40,000 flats short.

Relief certainly could be given to the housing situation in New York City by removing the class of tenants occupying these 14,000 flats, who do nothing but afford a medium of graft to some of the city's administration is efficient," he said.

# Grand Jury to Act On Henry's Charge

N. A. Smyth Named as Rand's Aid; Smith Adds \$60,000 to Craft Tally

The extraordinary grand jury will meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday to begin its investigation into the charges made by Inspector Dominick Henry of the 4th Inspection District against Assistant District Attorney Smith.

Among the first witnesses who will appear at the inquiry will be Detectives John J. Gannon and Frederick Franklin, both of whom have been indicted by the regular March grand jury for alleged extortion and bribery in grafting upon a night, also has been notified to hold himself in readiness to testify before the Almiral grand jury on Tuesday.

That the extraordinary grand jury will track all work before it for the investigation of the Henry charges, as accepted a \$20,000 bribe to stop the prosecution of Arnold Rothstein, when the latter was indicted for assault upon Patrolmen John McLaughlin and John J. Walsh, 27, in Henry's staff.

Smyth to Aid Rand

Colossal William Rand, Special Deputy Attorney General appointed by Inspector General Newton under a special order from Governor Smith to take charge of the cases before the grand jury, will have as his assistant Nathan A. Smyth. Mr. Smyth's appointment was announced by Attorney General Newton last night. It is known